

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1783.

ARDES, March 15.

SUNDAY last, at nine in the morning, part of a very high mountain tumbled down, and stopped up the river Ardes till five o'clock the next day, so as not to suffer the least drop to pass through. On the part fallen unfortunately stood a mill composed of two buildings, which was swallowed up, so that not the smallest trace of it remains. A servant belonging to the mill being happily out of doors at the time, and perceiving the danger which threatened him, made his escape before the ground separated. Another person experienced the same fate, in attempting to bring off some cattle that were in the stables. A child of five years of age was saved by a peasant, who, notwithstanding the danger, went in search of him, and brought him off by the neck. The height of the mountain fallen is 400 toises, the bank formed by it 150 long by 30 wide, and more than 400 toises long and about 100 feet deep. The water has at present scooped itself a passage over the bank about 50 feet wide.

HAGUS, April 9. The fleur Dumas was lately presented to the prince and princess of Orange, in the quality of charge des affaires of the United States of America.

Their high mightiness have terminated to the satisfaction of the court of Denmark, the affair of the English ship the Lark, taken by captain Van Dennepe, in the North Sea, the 9th of August last, and, to avoid a longer discussion on the part of the fleur de Saint-Saphorin, they have sent orders to the college of admiralty of the meuse, to restore that ship, with her whole cargo, to her owners, on their paying the charges of taking care of, and preserving the ship; the whole in full confidence that his Danish majesty will, on occasion, act with the same spirit of conciliation towards the republic.

FRANCFORT, April 22. Amongst all the various reports which have been circulated respecting the renouveau, which are said to have taken place between the Turks and some detachments of Austrian or Russian troops, it is at least certain that they are making every preparation for war. The transports from Vienna to Hungary are many in number, and of very considerable value; and the regiments intended to be stationed on the confines, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching. The Porte, nevertheless, perseveres in its pacific system, and if the conditions proposed by the two imperial courts should not be too hard, it seems willing to make many sacrifices for the preservation of peace; of this number is the re-establishment of prince Yrillanti, the late hospodar of Wallachia, who has not only been recalled from exile, but also through the intercession of Russia, will be restored to the regency of his principality. They add, that one of his sons, a young man full of military ardour, will enter into the service of the court of Vienna.

UTASCHT, May 2. Mr. Van Berkel, appointed minister plenipotentiary from the States General to the Thirteen States of America, will set off in June for the place of his destination; he will sail in the Hercules of 64 guns, the command of which has been given to Mr. de Melvil; the Centaur, of 44 guns, la Ceres, of 40 guns, and two other frigates, will accompany l'Hercule.

LONDON, April 20.

On Tuesday afternoon William Wynne Ryland, who stands charged with forging acceptances to two bills of exchange, with intent to defraud the East India company of 7114l. was apprehended by one Beaumont, and another constable, attending the public office, in Bow-street, in a private house at Stepney, in consequence of information given them at the Brown Bear, in Bow-street, by a shoemaker, purporting that he suspected the man, for whose apprehension a reward of 300l. had been offered, to be then at Stepney, from the circumstance of a shoe with the stamped impression of Ryland having been that day sent him to mend. When the officers entered the room they saw Ryland sitting at a table, in a serious posture, with a book in his hand, and upon turning his head, and seeing them, he seized a razor which lay before him, and cut his throat. The wound was sewed up and the unhappy man put to bed; and in the mean time an express was sent to Bow-street. In consequence of which, Sir Sampson Wright, and Gilbert, Esq; immediately set off for Stepney, where they found the prisoner in a very improper state for examination, both on account of the extreme agitation of his mind and the danger attending the wound he had given himself. Ryland remained at Stepney, his hands being confined, and being watched by six men, lest he should tear open the wound in his throat, or by some other means put an end to his life.

On Thursday evening another over-land express was sent off for the East-Indies, to travel through France and Italy to Constantinople, and from thence, by the most speedy means, to Bengal.

The last ships the French dispatched to the East-Indies were le Protector of 74 guns, le Fendant 74, and le Heron of 32. They sailed in the month of June, and have certainly reached the Asiatic seas before this time.

The French force in the East-Indies to co-operate with the English, will consist of one ship of 68, three of 40, two of 30, one of 40, and two of 30 guns. This squadron sailed from the Texel in August last, and have not been heard of since.

May 1. The time for a cessation of hostilities in every part of the globe, is now arrived, except in the East-Indies, where all captures will be good if made before the 10th of July.

The following is said to be the arrangement for satisfying the loyalists who have suffered so much by the American war: twelve pensions of £300 a year; three of £1000; eighteen of £400; twenty-five of £300 and six reversions; thirty of £200 and ten reversions; forty-six of £100; sixty-two of £50.

Mr. Fox was of opinion that they ought to have been provided for in Canada; but the loyalists strenuously applied to lords North and Carlisle, to get that intention changed, and have succeeded. There will be no less than 170 who will go without any provision.

May 10. A letter from Madras, dated October 23, says, "After a passage of five weeks from Bombay, on board the company's ship the Talbot, we arrived here the 10th inst. all well, except the Norfolk, on board of which are two companies of the road regiment, with the generals and grenadiers; that ship parted from the fleet about ten days before we left Rio Janeiro, and has not been heard of since. It is much feared that she is lost; but we hope this will prove a mistake. Words can give but a feeble idea of the distress which the famine has caused in this place; the roads are strewn with bodies, some just dead, and others near expiring; but the fortitude and calmness with which these poor creatures submit to their fate, are astonishing. It is computed that 300 a day die, and that several thousands have already perished. The different cantonments, as well as the garrison, have but a small pittance of rice, and all other provisions are excessively dear and scarce; though it is the want of rice alone that causes the famine among the natives."

The fair sex are much obliged to the animal creation for their finery. The fowls give them plumes and muffs; the beasts give furs and gloves, and from horses tails, it is said, they get heads.

Mr. William Lee, formerly an alderman of this city, is expected to be commissioned by congress to the court of Vienna, as American consul.

On Thursday morning some letters were received from Brussels, which mentioned that the emperor of Germany has ordered a large army to be formed in Hungary, to watch the motions of the Turks, who have already committed several acts of hostilities on the frontiers.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 29.

"His excellency M. de Marcoff, late minister to the Hague, from the empress of Russia, arrived yesterday in this city; he is to sign the articles of peace between the late belligerent powers, on the part of his mistress; as prince de Barratinsh is to sign them on the part of the emperor of Germany; the two imperial courts having taken up the character of guaranties."

Government, since the ratification of the peace with America, have indicated their desire to the refugees from that country, that some mode should be struck out for producing a final adjustment of this complex business, to be first submitted to the inspection and controul of the house of commons, so as to relieve the nation from the enormous annual sum that is paid to this description of men, which at this time amounts to £80,000 per annum. In consequence of the above intimation, the principal gentlemen, from the different provinces in America, have summoned several meetings, and the result of their deliberations have been, for each province, to fix upon a specific sum, which is to include every claim whatever. The largest province, which is Virginia, have presented to the lords commissioners of the treasury an account of the losses they have sustained in supporting the royal cause, and the prayer of their petition ends with requesting a donation of £300,000, which they consent to take as a final compensation for all past and future demands. A part of the late secretary of state's office is appropriated for the receiving and examining their demands, previous to the inspection of them by the lords of the treasury.

May 17. The emperor has not yet acknowledged by any formal act, the independence of America; he has, however, resolved not to suffer, if he can help it, the other European powers to run away from his subjects with all the benefits of commerce with America; to this end his imperial majesty has raised the baron Van Breen to the place of one of the lords of trade in Brabant, whom he means to send out without delay to America, in order to negotiate the most advantageous treaty of commerce between his Flemish subjects, and the United States of America.

Three French shipwrights, who had embarked in a vessel that was sailing from Brest to New-London, disguised as seamen, were discovered and ordered to go immediately on shore; so cautious is the police in all the sea ports, to prevent the emigration of useful hands to the new states.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 24.

The grand vizier has frequent conferences with the ambassadors of France and England; and it has been remarked that at the close of each, an express is dispatched from this capital. The Porte is making the greatest preparations for war; immense trains of artillery are daily sent off towards the Black Sea, and the frontiers near the Pruth and the Danube, so that it looks as if an attack both on the side of Russia and Hungary is apprehended by the divan. Some European officers who arrived in this capital, at the particular desire of his sublime highness, have received instructions to set

out for the different towns to which they are appointed, for the purpose of repairing the old fortifications, and adding new ones, where they think them necessary; these officers are chiefly engineers: Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, and Nizza and Widin, which command the entrance into Hungary, are to be very strongly fortified and garrisoned. The best and ablest general of bashaw in the whole Turkish army has been lately appointed to command at Belgrade. The captain pasha, or high admiral, is preparing to set out early in May, on a cruise to the mouth of the Black Sea; in a word, every thing round us breathes war."

CHARLES-TOWN, June 12.

There are two letters in town from the honourable Mr. Laurens, of the dates of the 1st and 7th of April. In the 1st he expresses great uneasiness at the delay of the definitive treaty, and the evacuation of New-York; but by that of the seventh, he mentions having had conferences with the duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and other ministers, who gave him the most positive assurances, that the utmost expedition should be used in the completion of both the above measures. The next day he set off for Paris to put the finishing hand to the treaty; after which he would immediately embark at Nantes for Philadelphia.

It is an absolute fact, though even in England more felt than precisely known, that the American war, in only three articles, the depreciation of the funds, the reduced price of land, and the actual expence of the war, has made a difference to that country of full three hundred and thirty millions, sterling.

June 17. Mr. Livingston, the commissioner appointed by this state to Augustine, for the purpose of claiming all public and private property carried thither from this state, or elsewhere, during the war, by the treaty of peace to be restored, arrived yesterday from thence without having effected any part of his commission—the attempt to execute which, has not been made the most pleasing by the reception he met with. The definitive treaty not being signed, is made the plea for holding the above described property. Governor Townsend is as strict in his grant of paroles, as if the war actually existed.

BOSTON, June 19.

A correspondent of veracity says, that by recent advices from Great-Britain, it had at last transpired, that the late governor Hutchinson did, agreeable to the predictions of many true friends to this country, cut his own throat. The probability was so great, that he never could have died a natural death (having contracted at least as much guilt as any traitor since the apostacy of Adam) that without any direct information, it might reasonably have been thought that this, or something equally shocking, was the manner of his exit. May it prove to the end of time, a solemn warning to all hypocrites and traitors.

A gentleman from New-York informs, that last week a large black brig (the true index of her cargo) bound to Port Rofaway, from that port, having on board thirty families (refugees) with their utensils, was seen a few hours after sailing, to founder, and all on board perished: it was supposed a butt started which occasioned this event. A frigate was in company, but the roughness of the sea prevented her giving them relief.

Friday last arrived here captain Love, in the ship Rosamond, in 32 days passage from London.

By captain Love we learn, that the definitive treaty of peace, between the United States of America, France, Spain, and Great-Britain, was signed, at Paris, on the 20th of April last.

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K., June 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua, to his friend in this city, dated the 1st instant.

"The British islands that were taken by the French during the course of the war, are not yet restored, nor is it known when they will; the French it is said, are to retain them until the year's crop is shipped off, nor will they now admit of any British vessels to load amongst them."

June 21. Last night arrived at Sandy-Hook, the ship Cattle Douglas, captain William Stewart, which left the Downs on the 18th of May, by whom we have received the following particulars: that on the 7th of May, a committee of some members of the privy council sat, of which the noble earl of Carlisle was president, that their deliberations respected the state of the American loyalists, and something was seriously agitating to compensate those sufferers for their losses sustained on behalf of the crown.

When the above ship sailed, the definitive treaty was not signed.

June 23. By letters from London we learn, that the French appear to be very tardy in laying up their men of war as usual after peace.

Three small vessels arrived here last Saturday noon, in ten days from New-Province.

June 25. On Monday last arrived a store ship, which left Portsmouth about the 5th of May, but we are informed, without any English newspapers; it is said the departed thence with seven other vessels, six of which (designated with stores for Halifax) are to join the above mentioned, and a number of others, with all possible dispatch at this port.

By a letter dated London, May 13, we are informed, that a committee from the board of American loyalists, having waited upon his majesty's splendour on the sub-

ject of the procriptions, confiscations, and losses sustained by them, and their fellow sufferers under this description in America, were assured, that a bill should be brought into parliament, for their relief, upon due and just proof being made of the amount of each claim.

NOTICE TO LOYALISTS.

Those loyalists who have had a meeting at the house of Michael Grafs, in the out ward of this city, on the 20th inst. and have signed their names to form a settlement at fort Frontinac, at the mouth of lake Ontario, and head of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, the only eligible place left by the late treaty, for the king's subjects to carry on the Indian and fur trade, &c. are hereby notified, that their request has been communicated to his excellency the commander in chief, by the gentleman appointed for that purpose, and that his excellency was pleased to give them the encouragement they desired. A list of the names of those who may be inclined to settle in this new country, is opened at the house of said Mr. Grafs, in Chatham-street, near the tea-water pump, Peter Ruttan, at the upper end of Chamber-street, and Abraham Maybe, near Deane's wharf.

New-York, May 26, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

A correspondent, speaking of the adjournment of congress from Philadelphia to Princeton, says, that as the union is the great dignity of America, and without which we have no sovereign character abroad, but diminish into petty individual states, exposed to every foreign insult and subject to internal dissensions; we cannot pay too much attention to its support; it is our Magna Charta, our great and sacred charter; it has been our salvation, and it is the only foundation on which our salvation can stand.

But it is possible that its sacredness may, in some cases, feel rather too quickly, and the adjournment of congress from Philadelphia, may be interpreted into one of those nice and delicate sensations which is best understood by contemplating what the sacredness of the union is, or ought to be.

A number of soldiers, about three hundred of the Pennsylvania line, with their arms, and without their officers, assembled at the state house where congress and the executive council sit; but it was on a day (Saturday) which congress do not sit, and they were adjourned from the evening before until Monday. The intended application of the men was to the executive council, and not to congress; and perhaps their coming with their arms is to be attributed to their having never gone without them, or that they wore them only as ensigns of their services, and not with any hostile intention towards any body, much less towards congress, who had proceeded even to a degree of anxiety in recommending and earnestly pressing on the federal states the adoption of measures for the reward of the army.

Congress conceived the dignity of the union somewhat touched upon by the appearance of an armed body not under command, as measures were not so immediately entered on by the state for preventing it, as congress conceived the dignity (not the danger) of the case required, they adjourned their next meeting to Princeton.

Our correspondent concludes with remarking, that if the king of England was to withdraw every time he conceived himself affronted, he would long before now have been in Hanover, but he is used to them; and it is very remarkable, that our American tumults (if they may be called tumults) are the most orderly, quiet, harmless, and peaceable, of any in the world: we are now as still again as ever.

July 1. A correspondent from Maryland informs us, that a most desperate battle was lately fought in the vicinity of Baltimore, between a rattle-snake and a black-snake, which engaged the attention of a large concourse of people. The conflict was long doubtful; no one could determine to which side victory would incline, when, at length, they both fell dead on the spot, and relieved the spectators of all their little anxious prepossessions in favour of each combatant. Those whose minds are crowded with notions of superstition, consider this circumstance as an omen that bodes some terrible evil.

Thursday last, a young man tolerably well dressed, went on board of a vessel at Arch-street wharf, and after standing about ten minutes on the gunwale, suddenly cried out "good night," jumped overboard and was drowned.

TO THE PRINTERS.

WHILE the Intendant and Examiner are disputing about certain matters of the greatest concern to the public, permit me to use the privilege of a free citizen of Maryland, by communicating my own opinion, and giving such information as hath come to my knowledge, well authenticated. The Intendant cannot be justly accused of courting popularity more than once. This was at an early period of his life, when he offered his services as a representative of the county wherein he was born. In this he succeeded: But his votes in general, while in the house of delegates under the old government, so disgusted his constituents, that they never would trust him again in that station. This, I suppose, led him to a different walk in life; his success in which is well known. I have had some opportunity, though not so much as I could wish, of observing his conduct, and must pronounce him a very GREAT MAN, and what the vulgar call a d--nd clever fellow. He certainly must be so, otherwise it would have been impossible for him to pass through so many changes, and always keep high in favour with those in power. With what address did he attend on governor Sharpe, and at length became a favourite? And on that gentleman's quitting the helm, with what facility did he change his attentions to governor Eden's levee? Nay, so glaringly did he neglect his old friend Sharpe, that it is said, that gentleman could not help complaining thereof. The present revolution next began; and how soon did he get into places of very great trust under the present government, even in its earliest infancy? Ye happy servants of the public, who are entitled to salaries under the civil list act! It must give you infinite delight, in case you should happen to be men of small fortunes, to be under the direction and controul of any one man, but more particularly such a man as the Intendant!

Who may now say unto you—Eat, and ye shall eat—Drink, and ye shall drink—Be clothed, and ye shall be clothed—Go naked, and ye shall go naked—Starve, and ye shall be starved!—Ye have, from this happy situation, become the envy of every bawling electioneering genius throughout each county within the state, and have nothing left for it, in order to gain the esteem of such narrow minded politicians, but to resign your places, and leave the Intendant to manage all our public affairs, who certainly hath the gift of foreseeing every event that can happen, and should it be necessary, might, as is said of the Indians, worship the infernal king, in order to keep him in good humour, and prevent his doing mischief. The Intendant has so smoothly passed from one government to another, that should another change be necessary, I make no doubt but he could proceed in his usual smiling and graceful manner, and always be preferred. I am so much his admirer, that, intending to become a politician, I have but one favour to ask, which must come from those invisible powers who preside over true Machiavelian statesmen. O ye mighty powers! wherever ye reside! hear, and grant the request of an uninstructed votary to political knowledge and practice! Grant me but a shred of the Intendant's cloak! Its virtues, I am certain, will inspire me with every thing necessary, and I may, at some future day, resembling him, stand forth the second political luminary in this western world! I am not so avicious, as, like the prophet of old, to ask a double portion; therefore, I hope that my modest petition will be granted, and as in duty bound I shall certainly pray, &c.

A PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY PLANTER.

July 6, 1783.

TO THE INTENDANT.

WHEN personal invective shall be taken for sound argument; when the Examiner shall be taught that humility, which the Intendant conceives suitable to his fortune; when his indigence shall instruct him to bow down before the golden image, and to reverence the Intendant, in whom the might, majesty, and wisdom, of the state resides; when common sense shall be banished from the world; then, and not before, will the impartial public pronounce your acquittal.

Had your endeavours to discover the person of your accuser proved ineffectual, he presumes you would have permitted him to "enjoy the victory he had gained." To gratify an unmanly spirit of revenge, and to injure the man, whose conduct will ever be a reproach to yours, you have again appeared in print; but the intelligent part of mankind will view your performance with contempt; whilst the brave, the generous, the candid, and humane, will contemplate your character with detestation and horror.

To the impartial public I submit, whether any part of my first address bears the least mark of party rage, or personal malice; even the second is so far from being tinged with gall, or from wearing a jaundiced aspect, that it has been censured for the gentleness of its stile, and the author has been stigmatized as "milky and tame;" he might, however, with perfect confidence rely on what he has said, and upon your answers, to support every matter contained in the charge; but as he has ever observed intolerance to grow upon indulgence, he begs leave to solicit the public attention, whilst he offers some remarks on such parts of your last letter, as ought not to escape the severest animadversion.

The occasion, which you assert "laid the foundation" of the Examiner's rancour, I did not conceive you would think proper to mention. I have no room to state the account, nor is it at all necessary; as I did not mention the rejection of accounts among the charges against the Intendant. I only condemned a branch of his power which no longer exists. As you have thought proper to revive a transaction which prudence might have suffered to remain buried in oblivion, I will briefly relate some circumstances, which may enable the public to form a just estimate of your character. The Examiner's account was for little more than £40. About eighteen months ago, it was presented to the auditor, who declared that to him it appeared equitable; but he wished to know the opinion of the Intendant. To the Intendant then it was presented, who kept it some days under consideration, appeared averse to its passage, and, at length, offered to go with the Examiner to the governor and council. After a short conference with them, he departed, declaring, as they and the Examiner understood him, that he would abide by their determination. After some little debate about the propriety of determining on an account, which had not passed the auditor and Intendant, it was taken up, and determined to be right. It was then carried back to the auditor with a history of the business, and, immediately, he passed it. Notwithstanding all this, the Intendant took it again, kept it several days, at last rejected it, and, at the succeeding session, boasted that, by so doing, he had saved 1 or 200,000 pounds, although he must have known that few claims of the same nature could have been produced. The Examiner is not that kind of man, that a mere difference in opinion, by which he had lost so inconsiderable a sum, could inspire him with an implacable resentment; but he freely acknowledges, that some part of the Intendant's behaviour on this occasion had inspired him with a sovereign contempt.

With respect to your repeated remarks on the arrogance of the individual, who presumes to oppose his single opinion to the sense of the legislature, they apply with equal force against every other person, who differs from the assembly, or even proposes the alteration of a law. The Examiner would with diffidence hazard an opinion contrary to the sense of a small number of the most enlightened, against which he has frequently known a majority to adopt measures, of the impropriety of which they have afterwards acknowledged a conviction, when it has been too late to remedy the evil. I am not surprised, that the Intendant should so often inculcate the doctrine of acquiescence. There were bills passed the last session, which certainly, in some measure, sanctify his proceedings, although it is possible the supporters of them might not have that object in their view. Let us hear what the legislature itself has advanced; read the following extract from the 5th section of the 28th chapter of the laws passed at May session 1781.

"Provided, that nothing herein before contained shall be taken or construed to preclude or prevent the

exercise of the right of any citizen of this state, to speak, or write, and publish his opinion and sentiments of the acts or proceedings of the legislature, or the executive, or of the public conduct of any of the members thereof, or of any person in the judicial department, or holding any office in this state, it being the wish and desire of this assembly, to encourage a free enquiry into the public conduct of every person intrusted by the people, as the best means to secure the freedom of this republic, and the good and faithful conduct of its trustees and servants." This clause, I conceive, to have been dictated by the most enlightened policy, and the Intendant must not contradict it; because it might be arrogant even in him to put his opinion in the balance against the united wisdom of the general assembly. Let him blush for the folly and presumption, which prompted him the last session to declare, that, if it would not cost the public too much money and time, he would endeavour to have the printer brought to the bar, for publishing the first Examiner.

But the Intendant has very long ago divested himself of that awkward modesty, which is one of the most effectual bars to promotion; he would not otherwise again insist on the great merits of his conduct under the former government. On this head I shall only remark, that when men rise into power, through the practice of base and contemptible arts, they will pursue the same line, provided only it shall be necessary to maintain the acquisition: If that is not the case, the humble, fawning, cringing demeanour, is soon exchanged for the opposite extreme. No sooner had you, by means which I can only conjecture, established a firm interest beyond the Atlantic, than you began to oppose the men in power here; and this you did to evince your importance, and to make a merit with the people. That you can still, upon occasion, practise your old successful trade, appears fully from the incense you have offered to those gentlemen, whose "private concerns obliged them to decline serving as delegates in congress."

The most important articles of my accusation were these; that you had disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure; that you had exercised the power of dispensing with laws; that you had prevented the collection of the tax; which it was your duty to hasten; that by postponing the sale of lands and specifics, contrary to the directions and spirit of the law, you had sullied the honour of the state, distressed many deserving citizens, and violated the plainest principles of justice. In short, you were accused of neglecting almost every material part of your duty, and of doing a variety of pernicious acts, without the least sanction or colour of law. If these points are fully and clearly made out, and the Intendant shall be permitted to retain the important powers delegated by law, and to usurp others still more important, let the Examiner at least lament, that honour, justice, and public spirit, are deserting the state.

That, when the Examiner first wrote, you had no right to dispose of any part of the public treasure, except the funds appropriated to discharge the journal of accounts, and the 5 months pay, you have not been hardy enough to deny. Your last address contains nothing respecting the manner of your seizing the 5 shilling tax, and of the immediate use you placed it to; you have not attempted to demonstrate, that the exercise of this power, during the sitting of the assembly, could by any possibility benefit the state. I have, therefore, I flatter myself, convicted you of an arbitrary disposition of public money, and of setting aside or dispensing with that positive act of assembly, which gave this money absolutely to congress.

To falsify the assertion of the governor and council, with respect to the amount of the money placed in the treasury, you allege, that by the treasurer's books it will appear, the "money paid within the months referred to amounts to the sum of £4984. 2 7, and upwards of £5000 paid by virtue of orders from the governor and council, not included in the above." In what sense are we to take this mysterious passage? Do you mean that money to the amount of £4984. 2 7 has been placed in the treasury subject to the orders of the governor and council? If that is not your meaning, what is? And wherefore do you make the assertion? With what a happy assurance have you taxed me with concealing part of the truth! It is the Intendant who veils the truth, and will never willingly disclose more than makes for his purpose. Let him explain by whom, to whom, and for what, these payments have been made. The office of Examiner is only assumed. Were he invested with ample authority, to inspect papers and books, and to call all public officers to account, he doubts not, he should soon bring to light those transactions, which are thought to be wrapped up in impenetrable mystery. Until the law confers this power, it is impossible for him to display that exactness and precision which the Intendant might do if it suited his purpose. However, he disavows every principle of deception; upon no occasion has he conveyed a falsehood in the words of truth, or surpressed in his relation any material circumstance with which he was acquainted. Upon the information of a gentleman, who has searched the treasury books, he can confidently assert, that the money brought in within the time referred to, does not amount to one eighth of the sum you mention to have been paid. As to any which the Intendant may have deposited subject to his own orders, this is no more a placing money in the treasury within the meaning of the executive, and the Examiner, than if a private person had deposited his own money, and the treasurer had paid it away agreeably to his directions. The precise sum was quite immaterial; the point is, that you either neglected your duty, by not raising a great deal more, or retained in your hands part of that which you ought to have lodged in the treasury, subject to the orders of the governor and council.

When you speak of money paid away by virtue of their orders, you have for once, I presume, been guilty of an unwary confession. What right had you to take up the orders, drawn upon the treasury by the governor and council? If you did it with the money arising from the funds appropriated to the journal of accounts, or the 5 months pay, it was plainly a misapprehension. By the first act for your creation, your power over public money was indeed almost unbounded, and (although the second gave you none at all, and you had none before the passage of the act for the payment of the journal of accounts, and the act for the 5 months pay) you determined, by no means, to relinquish the authority, from

which you had derived so much importance, and by which it appears to have been your aim, "to reduce every officer in the government to a slavish dependence on your will and pleasure." You disobeyed the law; you submitted to a great deal of trouble, and retained that money in your hands, that the creditors of the state might wait on you with their orders, that they might do homage to your power, and that a sense of gratitude in those you preferred might bind them to your will; but, as the views of wicked policy are ever imperfect, the measures you adopted to increase have diminished your importance. The persons you have favoured conceive themselves under no obligation to the Intendant, whilst others dishonour his name with the bitterest execrations.

Again you rely wholly on the plea of having saved money to the state, to justify your keeping up specifics, and upon the approbation of the legislature, to justify your postponing the sale of lands. I cannot submit to be precluded from offering my opinion by the decision of the assembly, when I am fully persuaded the substance of the preamble you have quoted by way of stopping the Examiner's mouth, "was suggested by yourself, and the assembly did not make a full enquiry into the business. If they will, in any case except that of evident necessity, justify a ministerial officer for usurping a power with-held by the constitution from the supreme executive power, I cannot perceive the least security for the execution of the laws, or the least reliance on public engagements.

And do you so often misquote my words, or pervert the sense of them; I did not say, you were absolutely prevented from selling tobacco by the governor and council; but that they did not approve a sale upon long credit, at a time when there was a prospect of a rising market. They prevented you from making an improper sale; but afterwards repeatedly urged you to sell. To them it is owing, that you have it in your power at this day to boast the sales you have made. But why do you mention 35 shillings as the price, for which you have sold the tobacco? Why not mention the low and intermediate prices, and inform us what is the average? Speaking of credit on another occasion, you say that "when a month has been given, a year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence prayed." Why then have you sold your tobacco upon credit? and where was the propriety of selling the whole together, when the object was to procure money to answer many pressing demands, and particularly to require the services of those "four or five hundred men, daily expected from the south," who must not, will not, be "turned away penniless." Let us examine whether these brave injured fellows have reason to applaud the conduct of the Intendant. Not having money to discharge the 5 months pay, which I still contend might have been ready, had you performed your duty, the genius of finance has suggested the idea of issuing your notes, which are not to be transferred without your consent. Will any body give for these notes the sum they entitle the party to receive at a distant day? How then is the naked distressed soldier to supply his immediate wants? He may purchase goods from a merchant, who will obtain the Intendant's consent, to take an assignment of the note, provided he engages to give the full amount in goods. But will any merchant part with his commodities upon long credit, at a ready money price? Will not the soldier procure money with these goods at any price? And is it not extremely probable, that if these notes are issued to the amount of £. 8000, the soldiers will be no more benefited than if they had received £. 3000 in specie? I have before remarked, that by the violation of public faith, other creditors have been compelled to part with their property at half its value, to procure the means of subsistence. The true state of the matter is this; the public has gained a considerable sum, by the violation of honour, justice, gratitude, and all those sacred ties, which can bind public bodies, or individuals; its creditors have suffered to the amount of more than the public has saved, and that class, for which alone you profess a regard, will sustain as much wrong as the rest. I must still deem those "curled with narrow hearts and contracted minds," who can applaud your "wretched policy;" and I devoutly thank Heaven, for giving me a mind of a far more "exalted nature."

As the Intendant had neglected every resource from which money was to be raised, for the payment of the line, the assembly might deem it absolutely necessary to appropriate to this purpose the 5 shilling tax. If the Examiner has no right to be offended at this measure, which he conceives to have been suggested by the Intendant, to cover his own conduct, Mr. Morris undoubtedly has a right to remonstrate; and his letter to the executive most clearly points out the impropriety and bad consequences of this measure. You speak of this money, as if it could have been applied by the financier to no other purpose but the redeeming his notes which become due on the 30 of December. By omitting the trifling circumstance of time, you would make it appear, that he had issued these notes before the assembly suspended from him the money raised by the 5 shilling tax; the fact, I believe, is, that the issuing these notes was a measure he was compelled to take, not by his own fault, but that of the states, and more particularly the state of Maryland, which I trust will not submit to be governed wholly by the Intendant.

The Examiner had been informed, that the Intendant had instructed two collectors to receive bills of the last emission for the fund tax; this he conceived was "a dispensing with, and changing, a positive law." A letter, which he has seen, from the Intendant to the governor and council, contains a paragraph, amounting fully to the assertion of a right to controul them. He has before declared, that he thought these matters of little importance, and therefore he will not take the trouble to make an extract from the books of the council, or to hunt out the letter from the Intendant to the collectors; but the citizens of the state will probably have an opportunity of forming their opinion on the Intendant's conduct to the senate, which a gentleman of my acquaintance has in contemplation to publish, with some curious political anecdotes.

The Examiner was not absurd enough to expect the Intendant to *reverse* the collection of the present year's tax before it was due, or after it had been suspended by the law; he contended, that by "inculcating the necessity of easing off the taxes," you had prevented the col-

lection. Enough has been said on this, and every matter contained in the charge. I beseech every man, before he pronounces judgment, if the task is not too great for human patience, to read over, with attention, every thing that has been said on each side. I will then cheerfully submit to his decision, whether the Intendant has not disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure; whether he has not unwarrantably, and contrary to the true interests of the state, dispensed with the laws; whether he has not neglected the duties of his office; and whether he is not aiming, "by means of the public money," to establish an influence which ought not to be permitted in a free government. The subject must be interesting to every one who regards the welfare and dignity of the state, or the happiness of its citizens; but it was matter of importance to none but the Intendant, to enquire, after the perusal of the Examiner, and what were the motives of his writing.

Would any man, except the Intendant, consider poverty as a ground of exclusion from the right which every man has to deliver his opinions? If poverty be a crime, the Intendant himself has been one of the most offending souls alive; and one would imagine he would hardly impute it to the Examiner, if his own experience did not convince him, that it is too apt to fiddle every noble, manly, virtuous principle. The Examiner is happy, that a reflection on the narrowness of his fortune must operate to his advantage. He has ever preserved a spotless reputation; he has maintained a spirit of independence rarely to be found; and the candid impartial public will pardon him for thus doing himself no more than bare justice. To found the praise of himself is painful to an ingenuous mind; but when overweening insolence would depreciate his worth, to acquiesce in a modest silence, would be a base desertion of his rights.

Will the Intendant's complaisance for the general assembly mislead him so far, as to assert, that they have never violated their engagements to the Examiner? The reasons why I have, notwithstanding, continued my servant, are obvious. I have all along relied on the virtue and good sense of my country. Will the Intendant blame me for this? I depend on the faith of the constitution, and I still trust, in spite of the malice and intrigues of the Intendant, that justice will be done.

The Intendant might easily be convinced, that, for five years service, I have received no more than a very little industry, with moderate talents, might have earned in almost any trade, profession, or private employment. Would he adjust salaries, by estimating how much the person could earn by his profession? The Examiner would gladly submit to the principle. Your observation respecting his losses by receiving paper money, are almost too absurd to deserve notice. You know that at first allowances were made to the civil list in continental money, and that it frequently depreciated 1 or 200 per cent. before they received it. The Examiner might not indeed have suffered very materially by red money, could he have afforded to hoard it up, to let it out as specie, upon interest, or had he therewith discharged old specie debts.

How the Intendant should imagine his story of the £. 100 would operate in his own favour, or to the prejudice of the Examiner, I cannot conceive. If that friend, or these two friends, to the Intendant and Examiner, had been disposed to procure money for the latter from private funds, they would never have dreamt of an application to the Intendant, who not long since complained bitterly of the want of ready money. If these persons thought the Examiner might be supplied from public money, under colour of private funds, they were no friends to the public, or to the Examiner, because it could not be done without a misapplication of the public treasure, and laying the Examiner under an undue obligation. Let me ask the Intendant, whether a mere private man, disposed to supply an acquaintance in want, would apprehend the least risk of giving offence by the offer. If the Intendant was afraid of giving offence, he must have been conscious of some improper motives, which he apprehended the Examiner would have penetration enough to discover; and the Examiner conceives himself entitled to applause, for the indignation and scorn with which he treated the first hint of the Intendant's benevolence. He will conclude with this remark, that, if he could have been supplied with money from the Intendant without interest, it ought not to be believed, that the resentment arising from not receiving his salary, had any share in prompting him to assume the invidious and troublesome office of AN EXAMINER.

Annapolis, July 7, 1783.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

CIRCULAR LETTER
From his EXCELLENCY
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
TO THE
SEVERAL STATES,
CALLED
HIS LEGACY,
BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

July 7, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **Nicholas Worthington, jun.** late of **Anne-Arundel county, deceased,** are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.

NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON,
administrator.

On Tuesday the second day of September next, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of **Annapolis,** distinguished on the plat of the said city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, late the property of **Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased.** A good title will be made to the purchaser by

F. GREEN, administrator,
and heir at law.

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.

On Monday the 18th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A LOT, containing three acres of land, in the town of Lower-Marlbrough, on Patuxent river; on which are an elegant finished dwelling house, thirty-four feet by thirty, with good cellars and kitchen under the whole; a shop, twenty feet by sixteen; and an excellent garden and yard in good repair. Also a very valuable piece of rich land, nearly adjoining, under good fencing, and plenty of woods to keep it in good repair; and also four acres of valuable marsh land. The whole will be sold all together or separate, as shall best suit the purchasers. Credit will be given on bond and security, three months for one half of the money, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchaser may enter into possession of the dwelling house on the tenth of October, and of the plantation at Christmas, when the year of the present tenants expires.

EDWARD JOHN CN.

June 27, 1783.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of **William Digges,** late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to send them in, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

N. B. I have a grist mill, on a good stream of water, near Piscataway, Prince George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reasonable terms, and may be entered upon the first day of August next; also will sell or rent out several small tracts of land. **G. D.**

Annapolis, July 8, 1783.

FOUND, two certificates, issued June 24, 1783, by the commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States. The owner may have them, on proving his property, and paying the expense of advertising, by enquiring at **Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin's, junior.** If not claimed within one month they will be disposed of.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Anne-Arundel county, July 2, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 23d of June, a likely young negro fellow named **JACK,** about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he went away a crocus shirt and a pair of overalls. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of **NED,** who says he belongs to a certain **Charles Morris,** of the state of Virginia, appears to be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 40 or 45 years of age; had on a country linen shirt, a pair of kersey breeches, an old blue regimental coat, and an old flapped hat. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff
of St. Mary's county.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,
A journeyman hair-dresser,
WHO understands shaving and dressing, and can keep himself sober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.
N. B. I will also take any lively boy as an apprentice. **J. S.**

Just imported from France and Portugal, by the brig *Marquis de la Fayette*, and to be sold in Alexandria, on reasonable terms, for cash, tobacco, or flour, by M. Terraillon, at the store of M. Perrin, and tumbler, salt-fellers, carafons, cruetts for oil and vinegar.

MILL-STONES.

Salt.
Port wine, first quality.
Red Lisbon wine, first quality.
White dry Lisbon.
White Caravellos.
Dry Madeira.
Red and white wine vinegar.
Best sweet oil.
Red and yellow ochre, mineral for painting.
Portugal lemons.
Almonds, by the bag.
China ware.
Bottle corks.
Fine green tea, congo, camphou, tonckay, & fanto.
East India pepper.
Sarsaparilla.
Panes of glass for windows.
Assortment of looking-glasses with gilt frames and in acajou wood for apartments and toilets.
Assortment of candlesticks and sconces plated with gold and silver.
Assortment of andirons, tongs and shovels, likewise plated.
Quadrille boxes.
Assortment of glass ware, large and small glasses.

Small nails and sprigs.
Curtain rings.
Wire, brass wire.
Painted paper for tapestry.
Writing paper.
Snuff and dainties boxes.
Plated, and gilt buttons, yellow and white, of various patterns.
Sealing wax.
Mens, womens and boys hats.
A variety of gallant fans.
Pins.
Hair-pins set with diamonds.
Gauzes, gauze aprons & handkerchiefs.
An assortment of ribands.
Narrow and broad lace.
Feathers and flowers for dress.
Calicoes.
Laval & Britannia linens.
Linen handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Lawns.
Check linen.
Wove and knit thread stockings.
Camblets and prunellas.
Thread.
Likewise many other articles.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD LIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiston sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LATTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.
THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.
A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about fifteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas Broaton, living on Elk-Ridge, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder IW, and on the off buttock HD connected, appears to have been soundered, and her fore hoofs are coming off. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's, June 2, 1783.

I DO forewarn all persons from purchasing part of a tract of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Hanover, now in the possession of a certain Edward Cole, who is the heir at law of Robert Cole, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, as I have a bond from the said Robert Cole for the conveyance of the said land to me, and have filed a bill in the court of chancery against the said Edward Cole, to compel him to convey the said land.

JOSEPH FENWICK.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer heretof, a lad who can read and write well.

Annapolis, June 20, 1783.
TO BE LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on a very moderate ground-rent.

THE following unimproved lots of land, lying in Frederick-town, Frederick county, and distinguished on the plot of the said town by the numbers 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, and 330. Each of these lots contain full three quarters of an acre of ground, are well situated, and the whole forming a square, with convenient streets on every side. For particulars enquire of major Montjoy Bayly, in Frederick-town, or to the subscriber, residing in the city of Annapolis.

J. H. STONE.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Brook, living on the Eastern Branch, in Prince-George's county, a small gray black mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus H. Came also with her a small yearling bay colt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall have four dollars reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seised thereof.

SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or less, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sown down this spring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of this place. Any person who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be shewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and security for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the subscriber, and have possession soon enough to feed the ground.

Likewise to be sold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utensils. The personal property will be sold for ready money, or short credit with approved security.

Likewise to be rented for a term of years, a tanyard in the city of Annapolis, where that business may be carried on to great advantage by a sober industrious man who will apply to his business; the tenant may take the yard in the state it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloyd's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

TO BE SOLD, or **LEASED** on reasonable terms, **A VALUABLE PLANTATION**, near the head of Honey-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-terry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.
N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.
THE subscriber being authorized by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land, called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 30th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly.

FRANK LEEKE.

WANTED,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable waters, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the printers heretof.

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

AUCTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer himself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, negroes, horses, cattle, household goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in the state.

A person properly qualified to execute this business, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the nearest and most commodious way to Frederick-town.

Annapolis June 16, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Sarah Brice, late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay the interest due on their bonds, or renew them, and those who have claims against her estate, are desired to send them in legally proved that they may be settled.

JAMES BRICE, executor.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.